

Crysler, Ruby

From: Chrysler, Ruby
Sent: Wednesday, April 19, 2017 9:49 AM
To: KNIGHT, COLE D GS-12 USAF HAF 22 CES/AFCEC/CZOM; Wight, Brian; Mark D. Wichman (mark.d.wichman@usace.army.mil); Jacqueline Grunau
Subject: FW: McConnell AFB PBR: RTC: SS544 (SWMU 207) Draft RFI Report
Attachments: McConnell SWMU 207 Report_Draft_RTCs_EPA_10032016.docx

The attached responses and additional clarifications provided in red text below are acceptable with the following comments.

Item 5: The most up-to-date EPA tap water RSL should be used for hexavalent chromium when screening sampling results and for selection of COPCs.

Item 27: The baseline risk assessment at this site will need to address future risk associated with the indoor air exposure pathway.

From: Wight, Brian [<mailto:brian.wight@aecom.com>]
Sent: Sunday, December 18, 2016 8:19 AM
To: Chrysler, Ruby <Crysler.Ruby@epa.gov>
Cc: KNIGHT, COLE D GS-11 USAF AMC 22 CES/CEAN (cole.knight@us.af.mil) <cole.knight@us.af.mil>; Mark D. Wichman (mark.d.wichman@usace.army.mil) <mark.d.wichman@usace.army.mil>; Jacqueline Grunau (JGrunau@kdheks.gov) <JGrunau@kdheks.gov>; Krause, Michael <michael.krause@aecom.com>; Julie Spencer <jaspencer@gsi-net.com>; Bergantzel, Vanessa <Vanessa.Bergantzel@aecom.com>; Mike L. Schofield (mlschofield@gsi-net.com) <mlschofield@gsi-net.com>
Subject: RE: McConnell AFB PBR: RTC: SS544 (SWMU 207) Draft RFI Report

Ruby,

URS/GSI's responses to EPA's clarifications comments are below for your review and approval. Upon your approval of these comments, we will issue the final report.

- **Item 5:** The section references a 35 micrograms per liter tap water RSL for hexavalent chromium. This value is set at a 1×10^{-4} cancer risk level, which is unacceptable for this site, given the presence of multiple other contaminants of concern. Data should be screened against the 0.035 micrograms per liter RSL value. The response to should be revised accordingly. Since detected concentrations exceed the RSL, hexavalent chromium should be retained as a COPC at the site.
 - The report text, which currently cites the 0.035 µg/L Tapwater RSL, will remain unchanged, and a conclusion highlighting the exceedance of an RSL and a recommendation to include analysis of hexavalent and total chromium in future monitoring will be added to the Executive Summary and to Section 7.0.
- **Items 5 and 10 E:** The responses state that Section 2.3 will be revised to note the change in monitoring wells sampled. It is still unclear whether Section 2.3 will be revised to discuss the basis for the replacement well locations or the historical groundwater analyses for hexavalent chromium at SWMU 207. Please clarify. These aspects of the response should be included in the report.

- Section 2.3 will be expanded to clearly explain all specific deviations between the Work Plan and the RFI. With regards to hexavalent chromium sampling, the text to be added states:

“Work Plan: Monitoring Wells: MW-181, SWMU207-MW51, -44
RFI Investigation: Monitoring Wells: MW-181, SWMU207-MW51, -54, -55D

A sample was collected from MW-44S for hexavalent chromium analysis, but was received beyond the required 24 hour hold time, as documented by Lab Report J68637-1 in **Appendix I**. In lieu of resampling MW-44S, hexavalent chromium analysis was performed at well MW-54, and, subsequently an additional sample was added at well location MW-55D.”

- **Item 14:** The EPA noted that information on Figures 3-1 and 3-10 in the report indicated that the boring logs for MW-178 and MW-179 were inadvertently reversed until 2015. The EPA commented that additional discussion is warranted in this report as to whether historical analytical results or water level measurements for MW-178 and MW-179 may have been reversed as well. URS’ response states that correcting the reporting is up to Boeing’s contactors. The RFI report should indicate whether this mix-up potentially affects any data interpretation at SWMU 207.

- The following text will be added to Section 3.4.2:

“During the RFI field activities, it was determined that the co-located wells MW-178 and MW-179 have been inadvertently interchanged in during past reporting activities. The corrected logs for these well are presented in **Appendix A**, and are depicted in the cross sections in **Section 3.0**. Due to the high degree of hydraulic interconnectivity between the Upper Transmissive Materials and the Lower Paleochannel (see **Figure 3-2**), it is not expected this will have an impact on the usability of historical data.”

- **Item 25:** Current TCE action levels for indoor air are partly based on developmental health effects that result from less-than-lifetime exposures. For TCE, the critical exposure period of concern for potential heart defects is one day. As such, unless the TCE concentration in indoor air can be demonstrated to be below EPA Region 7 Action Levels for TCE in Air (see attached document), delaying vapor intrusion investigation or mitigation roughly 27 months is unacceptable. The response to part b (below) further discussions calculation of TCE concentrations using the appropriate site conceptual model and exposure scenario.

- See response to Item 26 below.

- **Item 26:** Modification of the VISL Calculator to reflect attenuation through fine-grained vadose zone soils (attenuation factor 0.0005), a commercial exposure scenario (8-hour shift), and a site-specific groundwater temperature (18°C) is consistent with Agency vapor intrusion guidance (EPA, 2015) and the site conceptual model. However, as noted above, an exceedance of the TCE action level indicates a potential imminent threat to human health. Because the target cancer risks and target hazard indices are based on chronic or lifetime exposures, these values are not appropriate for determining protective TCE concentrations in groundwater, subsurface soil vapor, or indoor air. Rather, measured or calculated TCE concentrations in indoor air should be compared to the appropriate EPA Region 7 Action Levels for TCE in Air (see attached). Note that these Action Levels will need to be recalculated for work shifts other than 8-hours.

Additionally, if generic VISLs are applied, the report should “verify that site-specific conditions reflect the conditions and assumptions of the generic model underlying the VISLs” (EPA, 2015; see Section 6.5.2, p. 107). In particular the report should document shift lengths, any groundwater use within the building, “significant openings” in the building foundation (e.g., sump, earthen floor), any preferential pathways for vapor migration, and whether groundwater or source material is within 5 feet of the building. For MW-179 and other proximate

wells, their screens are set more than 50 feet below the groundwater surface. Although groundwater contamination at this depth is not expected to pose a vapor intrusion concern, the absence of shallow groundwater or soil vapor data below the Control Tower is a data gap. Additional lines of evidence are needed to demonstrate the presence or absence of a vapor intrusion concern.

- Using the same input parameters to the VISL calculator as previously described in our comment response (8-hour shift commercial scenario with an attenuation factor of 0.0005), the indoor air concentration calculated is $3.71 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, which is below the referenced November 2016 USEPA TCE Commercial Action Level of $6 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

The assumptions utilized in the VISL calculator have been confirmed to accurately represent site conditions. During drilling in the area of the Control Tower, dry soil conditions were encountered to the depth of the building foundation (first moisture encountered was 26 feet bgs at well MW-178, 24 feet bgs at well SWMU207-MW49S, and 29 feet bgs at well SWMU207-MW35). Building construction has been confirmed to include a concrete floor, absence of a basement, and that personnel in the building work in 8-hour shifts. Groundwater is not utilized in the area of the Control Tower.

- **Item 27:** To assess future risk, in the absence of an enforceable institutional control (for example, a Kansas EUC) with long-term restrictions on building development and occupation, vapor intrusion assessment is warranted for both onsite and offsite portions of the SWMU 207 shallow subsurface contamination plume. "Both current and reasonably likely future risks need to be considered in order to demonstrate that a site does not present an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment" (EPA, 1991). EPA agrees that downgradient contamination plumes from sources outside the SWMU 207 boundary would not be included in the SWMU 207 Baseline Risk Assessment.
 - Evaluation of the indoor air exposure pathway at the SWMU 207 site will be included in the Baseline Risk Assessment.

Thanks

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TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMENTS
 McConnell AFB PBR
 W9128F-13-C-022
 Draft SWMU 207 (SS544) RCRA Facility Investigation Report
 McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita, Kansas
 March 2016

Name:	Ruby Crysler, Environmental Scientist Waste Remediation and Permitting Branch Air and Waste Management Division	Phone Number: 913-551-7409
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General Comments:

1. See Below

Specific Comments:

Item	Section	Page	Para	Comment	A, D, E, or NFD	Response	A or D
1.	Executive Summary	ES-1	1	Executive Summary, page ES-1: The first paragraph indicates Solid Waste Management Unit 207 is also designated as site SS544 within the USACE Installation Restoration Program. The paragraph further states that the purpose of the RCRA Facility Investigation is to characterize the nature and extent of releases of hazardous constituents initiating in the SWMU 207 area. Please clarify if the work is actually being performed under a USACE program and what is meant by "initiating." Groundwater Characterization - The section states samples were analyzed for volatile organic compounds, biological and geochemical parameters and compound specific isotope analysis. There is no mention of sampling for hexavalent chromium. This should be briefly discussed in the section.	A	The areas of SWMU 207 and Site SS544 are equivalent. This RFI investigation is being conducted within the Air Force Installation Restoration Program, however the site has been historically referred to as SWMU 207 and continues to be addressed as such for the sake of continuity. "Initiating" means that hazardous constituents that were released from the SWMU No. 207 area due to historical activities being performed in that area. The report text will be corrected to reflect that the IRP is an Air Force program instead of a USACE program. The requested text regarding hexavalent chromium will be added to the Groundwater Characterization section of the Executive Summary.	
2.	1.5	1-5	1	Section 1.5, page 1-5 (Hydrogeologic Setting): In the <i>third sentence of the first paragraph of Section 1.5</i> "and" should be changed to "which" in order to clarify that the low permeability deposits-not the sandier river deposits-have little transmitting capacity. The section should be revised accordingly. Additionally, in both the hard copy and PDF versions of the report, the text of Section 1.5 is terminated mid-sentence at the bottom of Page 1-5 . The rest of the Section 1.5 text should be provided.	A	The requested changes to the text will be made.	

A=agree D=disagree E=explanation NFD=needs further discussion

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3.	1.5; 3.2	1-5; 3-2	3	<p>Section 1.5, page 1-5 (Hydrogeologic Setting); and Section 3.2, page 3-2 (Potentiometric Surface): The third paragraph in Section 1.5 indicates that slug testing in 2012 determined hydraulic conductivities between 1.7×10^{-4} and 2.0×10^{-2} centimeters per second (0.48 to 57 feet per day).</p> <p>However, Section 3.2 indicates that slug testing in 2015, which reportedly focused on the most transmissive portions of the paleochannel deposits, determined hydraulic conductivities from 6.9×10^{-4} to 6.2×10^{-3} cm/sec (1.9 to 18 ft/day). Because some hydraulic conductivities measured in 2012 are higher than those measured in the paleochannel deposits in 2015, comparative discussion of the 2012 and 2015 slug test data is warranted. The sections should be revised to discuss this.</p>	A	<p>The third paragraph of Section 3.2 (page 3-2) will be amended to the following:</p> <p>Past slug tests conducted in 2012 quantified hydraulic conductivity in the SWMU207 area. Testing was conducted at six wells, three of which were completed in what has now been identified as the Upper Transmissive Materials, and three of were completed in the Lower Paleochannel. The range of hydraulic conductivity calculated for the Upper Transmissive Materials in 2012 was from 0.1 to 56.7 ft/day. The range observed for the Lower Paleochannel was 1.6 to 11.6 ft /day.</p> <p>The slug testing activities performed in 2015 as a part of this RFI were conducted at six locations, two of which were at wells screened in the Upper Transmissive Materials, and four of which were located in the Lower Paleochannel. The range of hydraulic conductivity calculated in 2015 for the Upper Transmissive Materials is from 7.5 to 17.6 ft/day. The range observed for the Lower Paleochannel is 2.0 to 10.9 ft /day. Results are summarized on Table 3-2, and complete slug test analysis is presented in Appendix D.</p> <p>Strong correlation is seen between the 2012 and 2015 slug testing results, particularly in the Lower Paleochannel. The wide range of values observed in the Upper Transmissive Materials is consistent with the highly variable nature of this unit.</p> <p>A column will be added to Table 3-2 which presents the slug test results in units of feet/day.</p>	
4.	2.2.2	2-4		<p>Section 2.2.2, page 2-4 (Monitoring Well Installation): The first bullet on this page indicates that a 30-minute hydrostatic head test was performed to ensure a seal was created between the upper and lower water-bearing zones. Documentation of such tests was not included and should be provided in a revised report.</p>	A	<p>An Appendix J, including field notes developed during RFI field activities, will be added to the report. A statement that all wells passed hydrostatic head tests and a reference to Appendix J will be added to Section 3.1.</p>	

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5.	2.2.3	2-5		Section 2.2.3, page 2-5 (Groundwater Characterization- Hexavalent Chromium): The second bullet on the page states four wells were sampled for hexavalent chromium (monitoring wells MW- 181, MW-51, MW-54 and MW-55D). The RFI work plan indicated samples from MW-44 would be sampled for hexavalent chromium. This apparent deviation from the work plan is not discussed in Section 2.3 . Also, based on Figure 2-1 , all of these wells appear to be located on the former Boeing property. An explanation must be provided for why samples were not collected from McConnell wells for hexavalent chromium. This sampling must performed in the future to determine whether this is a contaminant of potential concern at Solid Waste Management Unit 207.	E	<p>A sample was collected from MW-44S for hexavalent chromium analysis, but was received beyond the required 24 hour hold time, as documented by Lab Report J68637-1 in Appendix I. In lieu of resampling MW-44S, hexavalent chromium analysis was performed at well MW-54, and, subsequently an additional sample was added at well location MW-55D. This deviation will be added to Section 2.3 (See Comment 7). The determination of replacement sample locations was based upon choosing wells in the transmissive sands within the study area, not necessarily based on which property the well was located.</p> <p>The four samples analyzed for hexavalent chromium are all located in the area of the boundary between MAFB and the Air Capitol Flight Line, which is an area with a limited investigation history. In the Data Gap Study performed by Tetra Tech in 2012, sampling was conducted for hexavalent chromium, including a total of thirteen wells, six of which were located on MAFB property. The highest concentration detected in 2012 was 2.46 ug/L at well SMWU207-MW40, and the highest concentration observed during this RFI investigation was 5.9 ug/L at SWMU207-MW51, both of which at significantly lower than the Tap Water RSL of for hexavalent chromium of 35 ug/L.</p>	
6.	2.2.4	2-5		<p>Section 2.2.4, page 2-5 (Hydraulic Conductivity Testing): The section states that hydraulic conductivity testing was conducted in accordance with project standard operating procedures; however, SOP 16, Hydraulic Conductivity Testing- Slug Test Method, is fairly generic in its approach. Section 2.2.4 should be revised to specify the slug and transducer used, and associated field documentation should be included in a revised report.</p> <p>Additionally, McConnell's response to the EPA comments, received March 10, 2015, indicated that the RFI report will include copies of the most current boring logs, well installation diagrams and well development records for monitoring wells undergoing slug testing. Although these records are available for the newly installed wells, they are not available for monitoring wells MW-178 and MW-180. This data should be provided in a revised document.</p>	A	The requested revisions will be made to Section 2.2.4 , and field notes of slug test activities will be included in Appendix J . Boring logs of historical wells will be added to Appendix A .	

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7.	2.3	2-7		Section 2.3, page 2-7 (Deviations from Work Plan), and Table 3-1 (Groundwater Elevation Summary): The last paragraph in the section states that 77 existing wells on McConnell and the Spirit and former Boeing properties were resurveyed because the surveyor found they were referenced to a different elevation benchmark. However, the section does not discuss the degree of difference between the new and old survey elevations, nor does it verify whether the new top of casing elevations are employed in creating the report figures (e.g., geologic cross-sections [Figures 3-2, 3-3, 3-10, 3-11], potentiometric surface map [Figure 3-6]). Also, this section does not explain apparent deviations in well sampling (e.g., hexavalent chromium in MW-54 and MW-55 rather than MW-44, biological parameters sampling in MW-44 rather than MW-46, etc.). Section 2.3 should be revised to include this information.	A	<p>The following text will be added to the final paragraph of Section 2.3:</p> <p>All new survey data is included as Appendix E, and the Top-of-Casing (TOC) elevations in Table 3-1 reflect the updated elevations. All figures presented in this report reflect the most current survey data. Analysis comparing historic TOC elevations with the findings of the new survey indicated that, historically, wells on the MAFB property were reported an average of 0.1 foot higher than their correct elevations, and wells on the former Boeing and Spirit properties were historically reported an average 0.2 feet lower than their correct elevations. The usability of historical data is not expected to be impacted by this deviation.</p> <p>See response to Comment #5 related to deviation in hexavalent chromium sampling.</p> <p>The work plan proposed that biological parameters would be analyzed from MW-46 samples. Samples bottles for microbial analysis were unavailable during sampling of MW-46S, and insufficient recharge was available from MW-46D to collect the sample volume required. As a result, it was decided to collect the sample from the adjacent well MW-44.</p>	
8.	3.2	3-2		Section 3.2, page 3-2 (Potentiometric Surface); Table 3-2 (Aquifer Test Results); and Appendix A (Boring Logs and Monitoring Well As-Built): The section and Table 3-2 present hydraulic conductivity results based on slug test analysis. However, several of the wells selected for slug test analysis are screened across multiple lithologies (see Appendix A). For example, the MW-49D well screen intersects layers ranging from sand to clayey silt, and the SVMU207 MW-50D well screen intersects layers ranging from clayey sand to weathered shale. When a slug test interval spans multiple lithologies, "the slug test will yield an approximate thickness-weighted average of the hydraulic conductivities of the intersected layers" (Butler et al., 1994). Section 3.2 and Table 3-2 should be revised to discuss this averaging effect and identify slug test wells screened across multiple lithologies.	A	<p>The following text will be added to Section 3.2:</p> <p>The nature of both the Upper Transmissive Materials and the Lower Paleochannel are hydraulically conductive materials located within zones with little to no transmissivity, namely very stiff silty clay and/or hard shale. As noted in the boring logs in Appendix A, the transmissive materials are generally less than 10 feet in thickness, meaning that the screened interval of constructed monitoring wells typically span both the transmissive materials and a portion of non-transmissive materials. Because wells tested generally contain one type of transmissive material (i.e. poorly graded sand) the slug test results are presented with the assumption that the calculated hydraulic conductivity value is representative of the transmissive unit within the well's screened interval, and that the non transmissive portion is contributing a negligible amount of flow. One exception is SVMU207-MW49D, which consists of three different types of transmissive lithologies (Clayey Sand, Clayey Silt, and poorly graded Sand). Slug test results for this well returned a hydraulic conductivity value in the middle of the range of observed values as a result of the averaging effect of a screen which intersects multiple transmissive materials.</p>	

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9.	3.3	3-3		Section 3.3, page 3-3 (Soil Sampling Results), and Appendix A (Boring Logs and Monitoring Well As-Built): Section 3.3 indicates that no soil samples were collected because no indications of chemical impact (photoionization detection or visual/olfactory evidence) were observed. However, because of this there is no data to confirm the absence of soil contamination, particularly in fine-grained soils where contamination might contribute to future back diffusion. From review of Appendix A, it appears that contamination was moderately indicated (e.g., SWMU207-MW49S: soil at approximately 17.4 feet below ground surface was wet and black but odorless, with photoionization detector readings above background). Given the use of a sonic drill rig and the absence of laboratory confirmation samples, PID calibration data and additional lines of evidence should be included in a revised report to verify the absence of soil contamination.	E	The following text will be included in Section 3.3 : PID readings ranging between 0.5 and 3.0 ppm were observed in one boring (SWMU207-MW49S), which were marginally above background and consistent across the full vertical interval of 0 to 65 feet below ground surface. The lack of correlation between the pattern of low readings and any physical structures such as the presence of saturated intervals, soil colors, or changes in grain size support that these readings are not indicative of any actual soil contamination. At the time of drilling, the field geologist interpreted the readings as background variability, most likely associated with moisture breakthrough of the moisture filter. Notes documenting PID calibration and background readings (reading from a dry, empty sample container) are included in Appendix J .	
10.	3.4.3	3-6		Section 3.4.3, page 3-6 (Geochemical Parameters): The second paragraph states four wells were sampled for hexavalent chromium. An explanation should be provided for why wells were selected from the former Boeing property only. See Comment 5.	E	See Comment Response 5.	
11.				Table 3-1 (Groundwater Elevation Summary), and Appendix A (Boring Logs and Monitoring Well As-Built): Neither Table 3-1 nor Appendix A provides boring or well construction information for previously installed monitoring wells. If available, boring logs and well construction diagrams for existing monitoring wells should be added to Appendix A, and screened interval elevations should be defined on Table 3-1 .	A	The requested information will be added to Appendix A and Table 3-1 .	
12.				Tables 3-3 (Soil Analytical Results) and 3-4 (Groundwater Analytical Results- VOCs Analysis): The tables screen data against the EPA Regional Levels, dated June 2015. This report is dated March 2016 and at the time of publication a more recent version of the RSL tables was available. Data must be screened against the most current RSLs available at the time the report is written.	A	Tables 3-3 and 3-4 will be revised to reference the May 2016 EPA RSLs, which will be current as of the anticipated submittal date of the final report. There were no changes to screening levels between June 2015 and May 2016 for the COCs evaluated during this RFI, therefore there will be no changes (except to update the ARAR referenced).	
13.				Table 3-5 (Groundwater Results- Geochemical Analysis): The data in the table are presented in very small font. The table should be revised to provide data in a more legible format.	A	Table 3-5 will be revised to provide data in a more legible format.	
14.				Figure 3-2 (Geologic Cross-Section A-A' South-North Orientation), and Figure 3-10 (Trichloroethene Results Cross-Section A-A'): Notes on both figures indicate that the boring logs for MW-178 and MW-179 were inadvertently reversed until 2015. Additional discussion is warranted in this report as to whether historical analytical results or water level measurements for MW-178 and MW-179 may have been reversed as well.	D	The construction details for MW-178 and MW-179 have been verified and the borings logs, analytical data, and groundwater elevation data presented in the RFI have been verified as correct. Because this well is owned by Boeing, the responsibility of reporting has been with Boeing and historical data has been collected by Boeing and its contractors.	

A=agree D=disagree E= explanation NFD=needs further discussion

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15.				Figure 3-2 (Geologic Cross-Section A-A' South-North Orientation); Figure 3-3 (Geologic Cross-Section B-B' Northwest-Southeast Orientation); and Figure 3-4 (Upper Paleochannel Isopach Map): Review of the geologic cross sections on Figures 3-2 and 3-3 indicates upper paleochannel deposits are thin, discontinuous, and present at various elevations. However, the upper paleochannel isopach map on Figure 3-4 suggests these deposits are continuous transmissive units. Additional discussion and lines of evidence are needed to support this stratigraphic interpretation.	A	<p>The authors concur that the terminology of Upper Paleochannel was used to generally describe higher transmissivity materials within the surficial alluvium, and does not conform to the strict definition of a geologic paleochannel. The report text and figures will be amended to reflect the stricter definition of paleochannel, thereby eliminating references to an Upper Paleochannel, but instead will refer to these sand, gravels, and caliches as the Upper Transmissive Materials. As noted by the reviewer, these geologic materials are discontinuous in nature, certainly in their depositional histories, and highly variable in their spatial distribution.</p> <p>The authors would contend that from a hydraulic point of view these materials provide the only significant groundwater flow pathway within the very poorly transmissive superficial alluvium, particularly in context of infiltration of surface water and recharge to the underlying Lower Paleochannel. While these units vary in thickness, are generally discontinuous, and are likely only connected by highly tortuous flow pathways, the flow of groundwater within the upper surficial alluvium will almost completely be determined by their distribution. For example, thicknesses of Upper Transmissive Materials over 5 feet in thickness are present at locations MW-53, MW-55, and MW-223, and will influence local shallow groundwater flow and infiltration in those areas. Analysis of the spatial distribution in the form of an isopach map allows for identification of areas potentially vulnerable to infiltration of surface water, and the authors believe Figure 3-4 increases the reader's understanding of the site conceptual model.</p> <p>Section 3.1 will be revised to reflect this change in terminology and explain the differing natures of the Upper Transmissive Materials and the Lower Paleochannel Deposits.</p>	
16.				Figure 3-5 (Lower Paleochannel Isopach Map):			
17.				a. Figure 3-5 indicates that the thickness of lower paleochannel deposits at MW-49 is 11 feet. If this measurement is correct, the figure should be revised to show MW-49 within the 10-foot isopach.	A	Figure 3-5 will be revised to show MW-49 within the 10-foot isopach.	
18.				b. The figure indicates that MW-35 was not installed to the depth of the lower paleochannel. In the absence of a measurement for this location, the 10-foot isopachs on either side of monitoring well MW-35 should be dashed rather than solid.	A	The requested revision will be made to Figure 3-5 .	
19.				c. Figure 3-5 shows the shale bedrock high but does not otherwise indicate the bedrock surface. A contour map of the bedrock surface should be provided for context when evaluating contaminant migration and accumulation.	A	A bedrock elevation map will be added to the report.	

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20.				Figure 3-10 (Trichloroethene Results Cross-Section A-A') : Figure 3-10 shows TCE concentrated in the central portion of the aquifer, with concentrations decreasing to non-detect in the weathered shale. The deeper and more contaminated wells shown on the cross-section have screened intervals ranging from 20 to 50 feet that cross lithologies ranging from sand and gravel to clay and shale. Such screened intervals are not capable of isolating specific zones for plume delineation and may dilute the concentration of a highly contaminated unit or over-represent the contribution of a highly conductive unit (U.S. Geological Survey, 1997). Distribution of the TCE concentration within the aquifer is a significant remedial consideration, especially when variable lithology could contribute to matrix diffusion effects. To prevent misrepresentation of TCE plume distribution, the text and/or table notes should include discussion of additional lines of evidence or caveats pending further investigation.	A	The following text will be added to Section 3.4.2, in the paragraph which introduces Figure 3-10: It should be noted that within the areas of elevated concentrations, there exist various wells with screened intervals as long as 50 feet (MW-206), as noted on Figure 3-10 and in Table 3-1. Although the effect of these longer screens might lead to an underestimation of maximum concentrations in these areas, these wells do not currently impact the horizontal delineation.	
21.				Section 4.1, page 4-1 (Data Quality Assurance) : The section indicates there were no issues with equipment blanks or trip blanks and suggests that there were no issues with data quality control. From review of Appendix H, method and equipment blank contamination were detected. There were also instances of high surrogate recoveries, holding time exceedances and use of professional judgement to qualify data. The section should be revised to more accurately reflect quality control results.	A	Section 4.1 discussed quality control measures as a whole, including all aspects of sample collection and data analysis. The report text states that there were no issues with CVOs being detected in field equipment blanks or trip blanks, which is accurate. The specific issues mentioned by the reviewer, such as laboratory equipment blank detections, high surrogate recoveries, and method blank detections, are laboratory QAQC issues that, accordingly, are addressed in the Laboratory Data Validation Appendix H . In order to make the reader aware that minor issues were found in the Data Review, the following text will be added to Section 4.1: While some minor laboratory QAQC issues were identified in the data review, these issues did not affect the usability of the data for its intended purpose.	
22.	5.2 5.3	5-1 5-2		Section 5.2, page 5-1 (Ramp 500); Section 5.3, page 5-2 (Ramp 400 Drainage Area); Section 7.1, pages 7-1 and 7-2 (Conclusions and Recommendations) : Some recommendations made in Section 5 are not carried forward to Section 7.1 . For example, Section 5.2 indicates TCE in groundwater is not delineated to the EPA maximum contaminant levels downgradient of wells SWMU207-MW41D (71 micrograms per liter) and BH-03-03 (12 µg/L), and Section 5.3 indicates that recharge zones along a Ramp 400 drainage feature are not adequately characterized to assess surface water to groundwater migration. Section 7.1 should be revised to incorporate all recommendations from previous sections of this report.	A	The requested changes will be made to Section 7.1 .	
23.	6.1	6-1		Section 6.1, page 6-1 (Receptors and Exposure Pathways) : Section 6.1 eliminates exposure to residential receptors based on "planned future land use." An enforceable institutional control, consistent with the EPA guidance (2012), should be referenced in the RFI (i.e., reference that SWMU 207 is included in the Facility-wide Institutional Controls Implementation Plan).	A	Section 6.1 will be revised to include the following: SWMU 207 is included in the Facility-Wide Institutional Control Implementation Plan dated June 29, 2016, restricting the future land use of the site.	

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24.	6.1	6-1		Section 6.1, page 6-1 (Receptors and Exposure Pathways): The section states, "Based on current groundwater concentrations, surface conditions (predominantly paved and open-air), and the general absence of any structures (with the exception of the Control Tower), exposure via vapor intrusion or inhalation of CVOCs from groundwater at SWMU No. 207 is incomplete." The following issues are noted:			
25.				a. Although the Control Tower is not a residential building, the EPA has broad authority and distinct responsibilities to assess and, if warranted, mitigate vapor intrusion in non-residential settings arising from a chemical release that causes subsurface contamination by hazardous, vapor-forming chemicals (EPA, 2015a). The Control Tower is an occupied building and should not be excluded from vapor intrusion assessment.	D	The current Control Tower is in the process of being decommissioned. A new Tower, currently in the design phase, is being built which will incorporate an engineered vapor barrier in the foundation. Estimated completion date for the new tower is March 2019. For the current configuration of the control tower, all workers are located on the second floor of the building, limiting their exposure to the vapor intrusion pathway.	
26.				b. Although no shallow groundwater or soil gas sample has been collected near the Control Tower and no building configuration is available, current TCE concentrations in groundwater may pose a vapor intrusion concern to the Control Tower. Using the Vapor Intrusion Screening Level calculator (EPA, 2015b), an indoor air concentration of 7.43 micrograms per cubic meter is estimated based on a groundwater concentration of 26 µg/L (MW-179), a groundwater temperature of 18°C, and a commercial exposure scenario. The EPA Region 7 worker action level, based on potential fetal cardiac defects, is 6 µg/m ³ for an acute exposure of 8 hours.	D	If the "Exposure Scenario" in the VISL Calculator is changed to commercial and the generic attenuation factor for source medium of vapors for groundwater is changed to 0.0005 (from EPA's Vapor Intrusion Guidance, June 2015, for soils where groundwater is below fine-grained vadose zone soils, when laterally extensive layers are present) under Commercial in number 2 of the Notes, the 26 µg/L value has a carcinogenic risk of 1.2x10 ⁻⁶ and a hazard index of 0.42, both of which are within acceptable ranges.	
27.				c. Although the Control Tower appears to be the only occupied building within the SWMU 207 boundary, occupied buildings are present downgradient of SWMU 207 and are underlain by chlorinated volatile organic compound plumes of sufficient concentration to pose vapor intrusion concern. Therefore, additional assessment of the vapor intrusion pathway, using multiple lines of evidence, is warranted at this site.	D	Response to comments #25 and #26 address the current Control Tower. The authors would agree that the contaminant plume associated with the former Boeing North Hangar warrant an assessment of the vapor intrusion pathway. However, based on the analysis described in Section 5.3 and 5.4 of the RFI, this plume is related to former activities on that property and do not initiate from SWMU 207. Therefore the North Hangar will not be included in the SWMU 207 Baseline Risk Assessment.	
28.				Appendix D (Slug Test Analysis): The plots of normalized head data versus time for wells MW-49D, MW-50D, MW-178 and MW-180 are concave upward, a curvature that can make analysis by straight-line methods such as Bouwer and Rice (1976) ambiguous. Butler (1998) recommends matching Bouwer and Rice (1976) solutions to data within a normalized head range of 0.20 to 0.30 to minimize ambiguity associated with data curvature, and improve reliability of the data analysis. The employed slug test analysis software, AQTESOLV, is capable of superimposing recommended normalized head ranges on data plots to enhance visual curve matching. It is recommended that normalized head range be used or GSI should select an alternative analytical model appropriate for the formation and well installation.	D	The slug test analysis was performed using the Butler (1998) consideration of normalized head as described by the reviewer. The straight-line visual matching was performed over the normalized head range of 0.2 to 0.3, as is shown on the graphs included in Appendix D . However, as suggested by the reviewer, the normalized head ranges used for curve matching will be superimposed on the graphs in order to aid in review of the analysis.	

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29.				<p>References</p> <p>Butler, J.J. Jr., G.C. Bohling, Z. Hyder, C.D. McElwee. 1994. "The Use of Slug Tests to Describe Vertical Variations in Hydraulic Conductivity." <i>Journal of Hydrology</i>. 156: 1-4. April.</p> <p>Butler, J.J. Jr., 1998. <i>The Design, Performance, and Analysis of Slug Tests</i>. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL.</p> <p>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1991.</p> <p>EPA. 2012. "Institutional Controls: A Guide to Planning, Implementing, Maintaining, and Enforcing Institutional Controls at Contaminated Sites." OSWER 9355.0-89. EPA-540-R-09-001.</p> <p>EPA. 2015a. "OSWER Technical Guide for Assessing and Mitigating the Vapor Intrusion Pathway from Subsurface Vapor Sources to Indoor Air." Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Washington, D.C. OSWER Publication 9200.2-154. June.</p> <p>EPA. 2015b. "OSWER Vapor Intrusion Screening Level (VISL) Calculator." Version 3.4. November 2015 RSLs.</p> <p>U.S. Geological Survey. 1997. "Guidelines and Standard Procedures for Studies of Ground-Water Quality: Selection and Installation of Wells, and Supporting Documentation." Water Resources Investigations Report 96-4233.</p>		These references are understood to substantiate the comments made by EPA in this document, as opposed to additional references to be added to the Reference section of the RFI.	

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